

Today's Advertisements.

BELILIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.
THE above School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 13th September.
E. A. BATEMAN,
Hongkong, 8th September, 1898. [1081]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA."
Captain Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at Noon. This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1898. [1079]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."
Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1898. [1082]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Company's Steamship

"CATHAY."
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 14th instant, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 14th instant will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-MORROW, the 8th instant.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1898. [1-1080]

Intimations.
DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.
SIMPLE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA.
RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and other Large Consumers.

any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [30]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAIX ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.
Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.
The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1893. [1400]

FOR SALE.
A PAMPHLET containing the Series of Articles by the Telegraph's Special Correspondent entitled

"HINDRANCES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE IN KWANGTUNG AND KWANGSI."

ALSO
The new TRANSIT PASS RULES, providing for the sale of goods en route to inland markets.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER COPY.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,"
OFFICE,
No. 6, Pedder's Hill,
Hongkong, 13th March, 1896.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS.

AERATED WATERS of our manufacture are sold throughout the Far East and are invariably preferred on account of their excellence.

ABSOLUTE Purity is guaranteed. The best materials only are used.

THE PRICES are only half those charged in England

WATERS MANUFACTURED BY US are acknowledged by the leading English makers to be equal to those of their own production.

SIR EDWARD FRANKLAND, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.C.S., &c. the greatest living authority on Water, reports as follows on the water as prepared and used by us in our manufacture:—

"It possesses an extremely high degree of organic purity and is of most excellent quality for drinking."

During the Summer Months, all AERATED WATERS should be kept in a cool place, preferably in an ICE CHEST or REFRIGERATOR, until required for use. The Bottles should be stored with the necks downward so that the corks are covered by the water. This will prevent an escape of gas taking place and rendering the waters more or less flat.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

Hong Kong 5th September, 1898. [7]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, or other matters, be addressed to the "Manager, Hong Kong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.
Letters on editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
While the columns of the Hong Kong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

BIRTH.
At No. 4, Wilkie Road, Singapore, the wife of H. C. HOOGAN, of a son.

MARRIAGE.
On the 29th August, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Ven. Archdeacon Perham, MARY CONWAY to ROSAMOND M. N. NORMAN, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Norman, of the Niglit Hills, Madras Presidency of India.

DEATH.
On the 20th August, at 93-1, River Valley Road, Singapore, DONALD GEORGE, aged three months, son of G. M. McDonald New Harbour Dock.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN LOSSES AT OMDURMAN.

LONDON, September 6th.
The British losses at Omdurman were 23 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 12 officers and 99 men wounded. Of the 23 killed, 20 belonged to the 21st Lancers. The loss of the Egyptians was 21 killed and 230 wounded.

The Union Jack and the Egyptian Crescent now float over the palace at Khartoum.

SPAIN.
The Cortes has re-assembled and has resolved to discuss the cession of the Colonies in secret.

FRANCE.
General Zanlinen has replaced M. Cavagnac as Minister for War.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report to-day says:—On the 8th at 11.50 a.m.: Barometric changes are unimportant. Pressure remains near the normal on the China coast generally. Gradients slight. FORECAST:—Light S.W. winds; fine.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A COOLIE was to-day given 14 days for stealing iron.

SEVERAL persons were to-day fined \$12 or one month for overcrowding their houses.

A SAILOR named Tobin had to pay up \$10 or go to gaol for a month for disorderly behaviour.

The Shanghai Daily Press learns that a full brewery plant is now on its way out from Germany for Kiao-chow Bay. Beer has been at a premium there through the summer.

FOR disorderly conduct a seaman of the steamer *Oswa* was to-day fined \$7 or twenty-eight days.

FIVE people concerned in selling opium were persecuted to-day. The first was fined \$50 or two months and the rest \$3 or fourteen days.

THE *Malay Mail* is getting cautious over its "forthcoming fashionable marriage announcement." It observes:—"There is another engagement in the air, but we shall want a 'proof' first before giving away the names of the happy couple."

THERE will be a lively move on the flag-ellators' bench at Victoria gaol during the next few hours. One youngster is to get 20 strokes for theft, another is down for 12 strokes and a third for eight. They are all lax cases and the culprit are all "tough cases."

THE Band of the K. O. L. Regiment will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess to-morrow, commencing at 8 p.m.:—

Overture Zampa Handel
Selection Attila Verdi
Coro The Lost Chord Sullivan
Dance Hungarian, Polish Smetana
Selection The Grand Duke Sullivan
Valse Eldorado Sullivan
Solo God Save the Queen.

ACCORDING to some Russian authorities, says the Tientsin paper, rival men have reported very unfavourably of Taitienwan, maintaining that it will take thirty or forty millions of roubles to fortify in the most ordinary manner, while its position renders it almost impossible to make it impregnable. Such a pity too, when it is simply an open port it would require nothing at all.

THE *Universal Gazette* states that H. E. Liao Shou-ling, Governor of Chihliang, has recently again asked permission to resign his post owing to prolonged ill-health. This is the third application of H. E. within the past twelve months. H. E. is a younger brother of Liao Shou-keng, President of the Board of Panshiang and member of the Tseung Yaméu, at Peking.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us whether a Police or Sanitary Officer has any right to enter a house to search for and remove the bodies of the dead without a warrant or an authority. We certainly do not think that an officer is justified in entering European houses without authority and the best course for our correspondent to take, if he has been so treated, is to report his grievance to the Authorities.

THE following is the composition of the new Bureau of Foreign Affairs recently ordered to be established by Viceroy Jung Su, at Tientsin:—Tientsin Taitai, Li, Chief Commissioner; Pih Taitai, formerly Taitai of the Ho-Tung Intendancy, Vice-Commissioner; and four assistant commissioners also of Taitai rank, namely, Chang, Yang, Ying, and Yen—the last-named also Commissioner of the Tientsin Naval Academy.

It is reported from Peking that although the proposed Imperial University has been given temporary quarters in the great temple known as the Ma Wang Miao (Horse Prince Temple) in Peking, which contains some 280 rooms, these quarters are still too limited in view of the large number of Doctors, Masters of Arts, and Licentiate who have recently applied for the privilege of matriculating in that institution. It is significant that, so far, the number of Hanlin applicants has been very small.—*N. C. Daily News.*

WE are indebted to Messrs. A. & C. Black, of Soho Square, London, for a copy of their excellent little publication entitled "Who's Who." This work has now reached its fiftieth year of publication and is a book of reference for obtaining information regarding the nobility and all persons of note whether their prominence is due to inheritance, office, or their own ability. The new names in this year's issue include Professor Röntgen, of X Ray fame, Lieutenant Perry, the Arctic explorer, Prince Rasputin and many another equally prominent person. A host of interesting information is crowded into the 846 pages of the work which will be found useful at every turn.

Few of those who while away the dreary hours of waiting when the ship is coaling at Aden by playing with those "Hab-a-dive" youngsters, realize that human life is being jeopardized for their amusement or, says the *Times* of India, we should hope the practice would very soon become a thing of the past. The authorities, however, cannot plead ignorance of the fact that several of these little fellows have lost their lives when diving, whilst others have been seriously mutilated and it is quite time that they put an end to the custom altogether. As long as there is money to be made in so congenial a fashion, and the pressure of poverty is felt, it would be idle to expect these youngsters to abandon their calling despite the danger; but it is not seemly that such a form of "sport" should be allowed to continue unchecked in waters under British jurisdiction.

THE following are the Haikow Tea Statistics at date, 25th August, 1898, compared with the corresponding circular of last season—viz., 23rd August 1897:—

	1898.	1897.
HAIKOW TEA.		
Shipments to Shanghai on	522,865 c-hats.	478,914 c-hats.
Native account	150	30,475
Stock	5,175	20,410
Arrivals	522,865	509,815

THE following are the Haikow Tea Statistics at date, 25th August, 1898, compared with the corresponding circular of last year, is estimated as under:—

	1898.	1897.
For London, America and		
Europe	522,865 c-hats.	478,914 c-hats.
For Russia	522,865	509,815
	522,865 c-hats.	509,815 c-hats.

THE woman charged with illegally harbouring a glider under 16 for immoral purposes, was to-day committed for trial to the Criminal Sessions.

THE Wooning railway was opened to traffic on the 1st inst., says the *N. C. Daily News*, and a very large number of people availed themselves of the opportunity of travelling over the line. There was considerable confusion, however, on account of the Chinese being either unable or unwilling to understand the regulations, but this will no doubt be remedied in time.

WHEN the *Tigre* left Saigon on the 22nd ult., the French cruiser *Brus*, which has been reported from Paris as having been lost in the Indian Ocean, and has since turned up safe, was lying there waiting to convey Governor-General Doumer to the meeting of the Council Superior of Indo-China at Panoi. It is feared that the news of the *Brus* got mixed up with that of the *La Perouse*, reported as having been recently lost on the coast of Madagascar.—*S. Free Press.*

THE *Hsin Wen* has received a dispatch from Hanoi stating that in the capital of the prefecture of Paoching some time ago some foreign missionaries visited there and owing to the unfriendly attitude of the people, the Prefect received the missionaries into his yamen and escorted them away. Upon learning this the people became excited and gathered in a mob and set fire to the yamen which was burnt to the ground. In the confusion some 12,000 of taxes were plundered. Details are awaited from Paoching.

THE story of a curious fight between a water buffalo and a tiger comes from Ulu Labu in Sungei Ujong. A Malay, serving in the Selangor Police owned a herd of twenty goats and a few buffaloes. All the goats, save one, were taken by a tiger, which then turned its attention to the large stock. On the appearance of the tiger the buffaloes scattered. But one young bull stood its ground, and a most glorious fight ensued which several Malays present to have witnessed. Again and again the tiger sprang on to the neck of the buffalo; but the latter guarded his throat well, and rolled so vigorously that the tiger each time was forced to relinquish its hold. Someone produced a gun, but the fighters stood so closely and moved so rapidly that nobody ventured a shot. This royal battle is said to have lasted full four hours; and at the end of that time the tiger was dead with every bone in its body broken. The buffalo was badly mauled. With innumerable scars and nearly all the flesh torn from his face, the plucky beast looked a cliche of jolly, but according to latest accounts he is likely to recover. The body of the tiger has been taken to Seremban for the reward offered by Government.—*Straits Times.*

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. Present:—Mr. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police), who presided, Mr. W. Chalmers (Director of Public Works), Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. Brewin (Acting Registrar General).

THE minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

DEATH RATE FOR MACAO AND SWATOW. The death rate for Macao ended August 21st and 23rd was respectively 53 and 60.

WELL WATER ANALYSIS. Several samples of well water were analysed by the Government analyst and reported fit for human use.

MORTALITY STATISTICS. For the week ended August 27th the death rate was 17.9 per 1,000. For the week ended September 3rd the rate was 19.1 per 1,000.

DRAFT CEMETERY BYLAWS. A great deal of correspondence some 16 pages of foolscap was laid before the Board and a good deal was made out of the fact that the R. C. Cemetery was out of the Board's control.

PLAQUE AT CALCUTTA. Up to the 15th ult., there were 205 deaths from plague at Calcutta and 175 new cases.

A report was received from the British Consulate at Yokohama regarding cremation in Japan. There are six crematoriums at Nippon, Kanado, Shunaura, Ochiai, Yoyotaira and Machiya. The report gave particulars of the burning halls and also particulars of cost, &c.

Dr. Lowson moved that the government be asked to take some steps in erecting a crematorium and that plans and estimates be called for.

The Director of Public Works supported. The Vice-President proposed an amendment which was carried.

CHINESE OFFICERS AND PLAQUE. The Board passed a vote of recognition to the Chinese officers at Kowloon for their services in connection with the late plague outbreak. Dr. Clark endorsed the vote and Mr. Hillier wrote in highly complimentary terms of the Chinese officials who so readily and intelligently carried out his orders.

UNHEALTHY BUILDINGS. Dr. Clark reported that certain houses at Lok Lo Ko were improper for habitation.

WATER CARRIAGE. An application was made by the Italian Convention for permission to erect water-closets in the premises.

ADJOURNMENT. The Board adjourned for a fortnight.

PORT ARTHUR PROTECTED.

According to a *Daily Mail* correspondent the plans for new fortifications at Port Arthur include three principal forts—one to the east, one to the west, and one well in rear of the town. The first is to be armed with eight 12-in. Canon guns, with a range of 13 miles, sixteen 6-in. q. l. guns, mounted in steel casemates, and five search-lights. Attached to this fort will be two torpedo-boats, each with three 18-in. tubes. The works are to be invulnerable from the sea. The only difference in fort No. 2 is the larger number of guns allotted, viz. eleven 12-in. and twenty-eight 6-in. Fort No. 3 is to mount twelve 12-in. guns and fifty-two 6-in. and will provide barracks accommodation for 5,000 infantry and 1,700 artillery.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 1st September—Present: Messrs. R. M. Gray (Chairman), Herbert Smith (Vice-Chairman), A. Haupt, J. J. Bell-Irving, T. Jackson, A. McCoskie, H. A. Ritchie, N. A. Sles, T. H. Whitehead, and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

THE Minutes of the previous Meeting (held on the 9th August) were read and confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS AND THE COLONY. Agreeably to notice previously given, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, in a speech of some length, moved the following resolutions:—

1.—That the continued existence of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs in Hongkong, of Customs stations in the immediate neighbourhood of the Colony, and of steam cruisers and launches in Hongkong waters is a serious interference with the freedom of Commerce and a great impediment to the development of the Colony, especially of the trade in native vessels, and inflicts a grave injury on British prestige and credit in the eyes of our Chinese subjects.

2.—That the Imperial Chinese Government should be required to remove its Customs establishments from Hongkong, Kowloon, and the immediate neighbourhood of the Colony, and should be required to collect its Customs duties like all other nations in its own ports and not at stations specially established for the surveillance of the trade of Hongkong, and

3.—That if the existing Customs establishments and stations are withdrawn, the Hongkong Government should be required to make such arrangements as will safeguard and completely secure the Imperial Chinese Government from all loss by Opium smuggling into China from Hongkong either by Bonded Warehouses or otherwise as may be found most convenient.

The Chairman seconded to allow of discussion on the question, after a lengthy discussion, Mr. Jackson proposed, and the Vice-Chairman seconded, the following resolutions as an amendment.

1.—That the Customs office be no longer permitted to collect duties in the Colony or its waters.

2.—That all opium arriving in the Colony be accounted for, either through the agency of Bonded Warehouses or otherwise.

3.—That the Government do all in their power to protect the Chinese Revenue, more especially with regard to the Opium Farmer.

4.—That the Revenue Stations and Revenue cruisers be removed beyond the limits of British territory and British waters.

The amendment was put to the meeting and carried by a majority, seven voting for it (the Chairman not voting as he had seconded the resolution).

It was then unanimously decided to publish the correspondence that had already passed on the subject.

INCREASED RENTAL OF WHARVES AND RIVER. Attention having been directed by the River Steamboat Companies to the great increase suddenly effected by the issue of a notification in the *Government Gazette*, in the rentals of wharves and piers, a letter was addressed by the Chamber to the Government pointing out the serious burden the maintenance of a wharf would become when it is non-productive and only provided for the convenience of the travelling public, and suggesting a revision of the new scale.

To this communication no reply has yet been received.

QUARANTINE. Letters from Government had been received dated 11th August, enclosing copy of a notification issued by the British Government regarding the enforcement in British ports of quarantine against arrivals from Amoy and Swatow.

And 21st August, informing Chamber that a telegram had been received from India stating that quarantine regulations against Hongkong, Canton, Macao and Swatow had been withdrawn.

CROWN LEASES. The proposal by Government to in future issue Crown Leases for a period not greater than 75 to 99 years, instead of 999 as hitherto in the City of Victoria came before the Committee. The consideration of the question was deferred to next meeting.

ALLEGED PROHIBITION AGAINST CHINESE AT MANILA. The Vice-Chairman asked if members had noticed the statement in the papers to the effect that the American Consul-General had received information from Manila that no Chinese will be allowed to land at that port? He thought this was a very important matter.

Mr. Bell-Irving concurred and said that, if put into force, it would practically stop the large passenger trade between Hongkong and Manila.

After a brief discussion, it was resolved to await official confirmation of the notification before taking action, and consideration of the question was deferred to the next meeting.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the above was received and pressure on our space, we are obliged to hold over the correspondence till to-morrow evening.

PHILIPPINES AND TARIFF.

If there is any apprehension that the acquisition of the Philippine Islands would result in what a contemporary calls "the open door" policy of trade it may be dismissed at once. There is nothing so certain as that that the annexation of the islands in question would necessitate the immediate application of our revenue laws to them. On this point there can be no doubt, for Section 8, Article 2, of the Federal Constitution declares:—

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

Of course the existence of a provision of this kind in the Constitution would compel the extension of the American tariff to the islands in case they were taken possession of by this country. It is possible that the Philippines might be held as security for the payment of an indemnity, or that a protectorate might be established which would not give us territorial jurisdiction, although it would permit us to regulate the external trade of the islands. In either of these cases it would be permissible to retain the existing Spanish duties as has been proposed, or to make new regulations. But if the Philippines are made an integral part of the American Union by annexation the same duties will be imposed at the port of Manila as in San Francisco or in New York.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE V. R. C. AQUATIC SPORTS.

Umpires—Messrs. A. Deason and E. D. Sanders.
Referee—Mr. R. K. Leigh.
Starter—Mr. G. A. Caldwell.
Official Timekeeper—Messrs. M. A. A. de Souza and T. Meek.
Handicappers—Messrs. F. Lummet and T. Yale.

The second day's proceedings at the Victoria Recreation Club Aquatic Sports were exceedingly interesting. There was again a very large attendance, among those present being Capt. Hastings, R.N. (Retired), the Chairman of the Club. The principal event was, of course, the race for the championship of the Colony, which was an open event. There were six competitors, all members of the Club; J. T. Toole, K. O. R., whom it was thought had a good chance of winning, was not present. Victory went to A. A. Alves, last year's champion, who was in the pink of condition and maintained a steady, strong stroke throughout the race. He won by about his own length from Carvalho, who was, however, disqualified for not touching the post and therefore the second place fell to A. E. Alves, a bad thing. It was a capital race and the victory of A. A. Alves was very popular. His time was 2 min. 49 sec.—a capital performance.

The following are the results:—
CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY (all comers).
Six lengths; two prizes; first prize, cup presented by Mr. A. P. MacEwen.

A. A. Alves 1
A. E. Alves 2
J. M. de Carvalho 3
J. Grant Smith and J. Miller, who also competed, did not finish.

MEMBERS' RACE (over 30 years of age).—Two lengths; handicap; two prizes.

G. Grimble, owes seven 1
T. Meek, owes two 2
J. A. Fredericks, owes 7 3
W. S. Bailey, owes 8 4

Grimble lead throughout and won in the good time of 51 seconds. Meek's time was 54 sec.

SWIM UNDER WATER.—Two prizes.
The following had entered:—A. E. Alves, I. Grant Smith, J. M. de Carvalho, J. H. R. Hance, T. Meek, J. J. de F. M. Rosa Pereira, J. Miller, C. E. A. Hance, J. A. Fredericks, A. A. Alves, and N. A. Gonsalves.

Carvalho, last year's winner, did 180 ft. and he was under water 51 seconds. Hance covered 137 ft. in 38 seconds. Pereira was under water for 59 seconds.

SMALL BOYS' RACE (under 15 years of years of age).—Two prizes; first prize presented by Commodore Holland, R.N. A.D.C.

C. Alves "go" 1
C. Alves owes 18 2
There were six competitors, E. Alves swam most creditably for a boy of his age, his time being 71 seconds.

WATER POLO.—Teams of Seven.
Reds 1
Whites 2

A. A. Alves 1
J. M. de Carvalho 2
J. Hance 3
J. Meek 4
J. Miller 5
R. Henderson 6
C. G. Kinnock 7
C. E. A. Hance 8

This was a very well contested game and produced excellent sport. In the first half the advantage was with the reds who secured two goals, both being scored by Hance. Matters were, however, quite different in the second half when Whites obtained two goals (Armstrong and Smith, one each) in quick time and the game was even. Armstrong then secured another point for his side but the reds were again equalized by Henderson scoring for the Reds. Speculation was rife as to which side would win, as the time was drawing to a close, and it appeared as if the game would end in a draw. Just before time was called, however, Armstrong scored another goal, thus deciding the match.

Whites 4
Reds 3

JAVA NEWS.
(From our own Correspondent.)

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO
UNVEILED.

A FAUCAL GOVERNMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

As was to be foreseen by anybody acquainted with the previous career of the party concerned in Sarawak, Labuan, and other places, the new arrangement which virtually placed Mr. E. P. Gurney nominally second, but really first in the Government, has not proved a conspicuous success. Well educated and of charming address, he is only really trusted. His closest friend does not know when he may not receive a sudden "backhander," and this is the more obvious because he "runs" the Governor, who shares with him a similar reputation.

Most of us here have come out to North Borneo for commercial reasons—perhaps it is wrong to say "most," as I think the official outnumber us, but at all events a good number of us have. We look upon the Government as a necessary arrangement to keep order and encourage trade; not a clique of men to whom governing and regulating is the great end of existence. Mr. Gurney himself, during his visit, admitted that the commercial aspect of the matter was too much lost sight of in the passion for playing at governing which seems to oppress the entire official set. This is especially noticeable in the case of the labour question. A coolie, however, but his record, has only to appeal to the Protector or a Magistrate to be once treated as an ill-used Asiatic. Matters would not be so bad if the "Government" had sufficient resources to carry out its law. We get a Magistrate—and that, sometimes, a totally "green" young gentleman—to visit the River estates once in six weeks. But if during the time which elapses between visits a coolie is struck or any infringement of the unworkable laws occurs, the planter is the man to suffer. I am not an advocate for injustice or cruelty in any way. But if the officials who so glibly accept the coolie as an innocent would just try the control of some 500 or 600 coolies for a month, with a prohibition of any resort to force or corporal punishment, they would alter their tune in quick time. No doubt in the early days there were cases of real cruelty, which when detected were properly punished. But, with the present class of men as managers and assistants, it is perfectly well known that this seldom or never occurs. The present Protector (though we don't agree with all his decisions) has some knowledge of the matter, and at least will complain carefully, understanding some of the queer lingo spoken by the Chinese tribes. But when we get a young gentleman whose Malay even is halting, the feathers fly!

Amongst other matters to which we outsiders object is the ever-increasing desire evinced by the "Government" to inflict fresh taxes or duties. It does not seem to strike any wise administrators that the one thing to encourage Chinese immigration would be to make the landing places "free ports"—such as Hongkong or Singapore—and that the influx of population and its tax-paying powers would very soon recoup the loss on rice and other articles of coolie consumption. They might tax luxuries reasonably enough. But the coolie learns that rice costs more in Borneo, and he fights shy accordingly. The plain fact is that the Company is trying to run the Territory in the same way as the Imperial Government "ran" most of our Colonies in the early days—forgetful of the fact that the latter had always money enough to build up, taxes or no taxes, until the infant could run by itself.

The whole question, of course, is one for the consideration of the people at home, who have subscribed a certain amount of money to gain, if possible, a good dividend. Instead of mimicking the older colonies with their elaborate codes of law and systems of officialdom, they have better revert to the "Chief Factor" and assistants, of the African coast in the old days. The question they have to settle is, whether it will pay them better to run the country as a financial investment, or as a bad imitation of a Colonial Office "colony." It may safely be said that whenever both the official and commercial sections of a community are discontented, there is "something wrong." Business men don't care two-pence for the official view, if they find that the place suits them. In a similar way, the officials don't care a hang about the business people, if the place suits them. When both combine to grumble, the shareholders should rub their eyes and ask what is amiss.

My own opinion is that the following are the principal causes of the ill success (widened-wise) of the Company:

(1) Extravagant expenditure, say \$100,000 (or over) on useless war expeditions.

(2) A Government which markedly ignores the commercial aspect of affairs and prefers playing at bossing everything, no matter who loses. A Government moreover which does not keep its promises.

(3) A more accurate code of laws, with six or eight men to do the work performed in a Colony by 60 or 80.

(4) An absolute want of the simplest means of rapid communication. About to steam launches (some of large size) would be required to do the work necessary. In place of this, large sums are squandered in hiring launches, and this interferes largely with local enterprise.

(5) Injudicious taxation for a place where it is most desirable to attract people by better terms than they can get elsewhere.

(6) More encouragement to people willing to put money into ventures. A short time ago a friend of mine wished to take up some land for planting—well, no matter what. So he called on the Land Officer and something like this conversation ensued:

Land Officer:—Swear, my dear Sir! We have no survey.

L. P. Well I suppose you can let me see a sort of approximate plan. I see you have a very nice map of the country.

L. O. Oh yes, that's very accurate; you see it is laid down in a miles square; so it's very easy to compute distances.

L. P. Quite so. Well the land I want is on the River.

L. O. (Fumbling with a general map.) Oh yes, about here?

L. P. Yes. But of course this is too small. Can you let me see the large scale plan?

L. O. I'm afraid we haven't got one.

L. P. What? Not a plan of land within 5 miles of the entrance of a river?

L. O. No, we have the coast line from the admiralty chart, and we have some private surveys of the Kinabatangan and other rivers.

L. P. But I want to see the plan of the land on my river. There must be a plan as there are timber cutters there.

L. O. Oh yes, but they have no plan or survey.

L. P. Well, what am I to do?

L. O. Get it surveyed.

L. P. But how? I see your regulations talk about a Government Surveyor.

L. O. Well—yes! But we have no Government surveyor.

L. P. But can't I use a private surveyor?

L. O. Oh, of course, if he is licensed. But there isn't anybody here.

I. O. Well what am I to do?

L. O. I'm sorry I can't help you more. Good day!

L. P. (On leaving)—Well I'm d—d! (This is known as "Encouragement to would-be planters.")—Z. X. K. in *Singapore Free Press*.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA
AND JAPAN.

Japan has sincerely accepted western principles of civilization and international law. China may rely in future on the anxious care with which the politicians of the Island Empire of the Pacific will avoid any departure from European views of international duties. The Viceroy of the Ho Provinces feeling sure of this has shown leniency in deciding that it will be well to send Chinese pupils to a Japanese university. The pupils will be treated because this act is a concession on the part of a first class Chinese statesman that Japan can help China and that China is willing to be allied by Japan. The ethnological characteristics of the Japanese are worthy of careful thought. What gave them their inclination for war? They are fishermen, agriculturists and traders, like the Chinese. They have a literary class like China. But China is not fond of war and the Japanese are decidedly a nation ready to fight when required with an eager, patriotic energy. How did they become so patriotic and so ready to practice the discipline and test the life of the tested field? They fought with the Ainos and drove them into the northern parts of their islands. They fought with one another, but kept one dynasty on the throne, all through the time when the Chinese, the Manchus, the Merovingians, the Carolingians, the Bourbons, the Normans, Plantagenets, and Hanoverians, ruled in Europe. They have not had internal causes so sufficient to account for the warlike spirit they evince at the present time, and which they have shown during the period of the two-sworded Samurai and the famous Ronins.

It seems quite clear that ethnological research ought to go back beyond the time when the Japanese took possession of Nippon, Kishu, and Shikoku. They have a hereditary tendency to fight which has descended to them from the time when they lived on the mainland of Asia. This hereditary fondness for war led them to send armies into Korea two centuries ago, and to "ravage the Coast of China in the 16th century. The Japanese felt attacked as they were by the Mongol conquerors of China were sure to attack China again. This is by the operation of the principle of national revenge for national insult. In accounting for this, it is necessary to revert to the old nomadic life of Northern Asia, where the Japanese as we know from their language must once have lived. There they first practiced the art of war and learned to think that an invasion by a foreign Power must be revenged by a counter invasion.

This is not the feeling of the Chinese. They have not any desire to invade Japan or England or France, because these nations have fought with them. They only wish to be left in peace. They are slow in adopting new ideas. Foreign modes of fighting and warlike weapons are not to their liking. They are more passive than aggressive. They can study ancient literature and keep account of their crop, plough and sow, and weave and spin. They enjoy family life and adhere to the ancient institutions of their own country, with singular constancy. The Chinese are suited to their country and enjoy their life. They are happy when left to themselves, and they do not care to see a foreign flag among them. Here, however, they go too far. The country is made for others as well as for the Chinese. They ought to learn this and become accustomed to see among them foreign visitors.

When Japan fought with them, the Chinese were not prepared for war. They have only now determined to give up for ever fighting with the box and sword. They will fight in future with the rifle, but they have no idea of warfare war with Japan in order to conquer her and recover lost territory. China is slowly endeavoring to improve her army but not from revenge. It is only as a police measure to resist further encroachments. The best policy then for China to adopt is to rely on international law and the principles of justice and humanity in all her dealings with foreign Powers. If she must have an army let her trust foreign officers to hold the high command. As far as possible let China be left with her own native forces.

As to the origin of Japanese traits of character, how did they acquire their habits of industry so much superior to that of the Ainos? As the Chinese surpassed in the arts the early inhabitants of China, so the Japanese were superior to the Ainos. The cause was in the civilization of western Asia. Under the spell of this influence the Japanese like the Chinese before they reached the lands they now occupy had acquired the knowledge of many useful arts. We cannot omit this factor in discussing the origin of the national characteristics of the Japanese.

To attempt to explain the Japanese character from the effect of island life solely is not satisfactory. The British fisheries have had an effect in the formation of the English character, because they have been a nursery for the mercantile navy and the mercantile navy has benefited the Royal navy. But the Japanese have been content through many ages to avoid foreign trade. They have now found out their mistake and the fisheries and the life of exposure to stormy weather which they lead, may operate as a spawning cause in forming a body of able seamen who will maintain the credit of the Japanese navy.

The remark may be added here that the Japanese vocabulary points to old connections which will prove of great interest to the historian of the Japanese. For instance the word for three, *mitsu*, is the same with the word for three or nearly the same in about twenty Indian dialects. The same is true of *tsu*, dog. The form *tsu*, not or the like occurs for dog also about twenty Indian dialects. In Mongol "dog" is *tsu*. It then seems to explain the causes from which Japanese characteristics spring it must be utterly unsafe to neglect the comparison of words in Tartar and Dravidian languages.

It is the proper duty of the historian to trace all causes, distant and near. So far as hereditary operates in accounting for national characteristics, the causes are prehistoric. It is a matter of great importance to trace prehistoric causes because they have been unduly neglected. As a rule recent causes only have been studied by historians.

Yet the more recent forces at work in the development of national character are more interesting to the ordinary observer. The Japanese are very different from the Chinese, but the interests of peace and commerce will prevent any future collision. Both nations need peace for the acquisition of wealth. China is following Japan in regard to western education. Japan is following China in the earnest pursuit of trade. The interests of the two nations are so nearly identical that no difference can arise of so grave a nature as to excite another war. They are likely to be allies in any future combination of national forces, brought about by changes in the political outlook. Both are Asiatic nations and it will be best for them to help each other, whenever either of them may feel heavily pressed by the overwhelming might of any of the European powers.—*Marys*.

DR. EDKINS' JUBILEE.

SHANGHAI, September 2nd.

Our readers will doubtless be interested to learn that to-day is the jubilee anniversary of the arrival of Dr. Edkins in Shanghai. Dr. Edkins reached Hongkong in the sailing vessel *Forrester* on the 23rd of July 1848, having come to China to engage in mission work under the auspices of the London Mission, but from various causes was unable to reach Shanghai until the 2nd of September. The first ten years of his residence in China were spent in Shanghai, where he did a great deal of useful work. It was during this time that his works on the religious condition of the Chinese, and a grammar of the Shanghai dialect, besides a work on Mandarin Chinese, were published. He next went to Tientsin in the following year, and in 1851 went to Cheloo, where he only remained for the winter, returning in the following spring to Shanghai. He next undertook a journey to visit the chiefs of the Taiplings at Sochow and Nanking, besides entering into correspondence with Hung Hsi-chuen, the "Emperor" of the Taiplings, who claimed to be the younger brother of Christ, in the hope of inducing him to adopt the Christian doctrine. Dr. Edkins also visited this remarkable chief, but failing to secure his acceptance of the true doctrine, returned to Shanghai, coming back across country, lured by the rebels for the whole of the way. On this journey the doctor was accompanied for part of the time by the Rev. Isaac Roberts, who had known Hung Hsi-chuen at Canton. The Taipling "Emperor" poisoned himself shortly afterwards, just before Nanking was captured by the Imperial troops. After his return from this journey, Dr. Edkins was sent to Tientsin, where he lived for about eighteen months, and was then sent to Peking in 1856. After residing for ten years in the capital, he returned home, in 1873, remaining to Peking in 1876. While at home on this occasion Dr. Edkins published an introduction to the study of the Chinese character. After his return to Peking in 1873 he was engaged in missionary work until 1881, when he accepted a commission from Sir Robert Hart to translate sixteen primers on history and science into Chinese. Dr. Edkins remained in Peking until 1889, when he came back to Shanghai as translator in the Customs service. Since his return here, although his time has necessarily been almost wholly taken up by his Customs duties, he has closely identified himself with the work of the London Mission, and has earnestly studied the intricacies of the Buddhist and Taoist religions. Literary Shanghai owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. Edkins in that he was one of the founders of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and was its first secretary in Shanghai. As is well-known, Dr. Edkins has been for many years a most valued contributor to our columns while he has made himself famous all over the world by his studies in philology and etymology. His contributions to the proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society have been extensive and very valuable, while he is one of the first living Sinologists.—*N. C. D. News*.

SIAM NEWS.

The *Siam Free Press* makes much of street rioting at Bangkok on the 20th instant, between soldiers and policemen, on the latter trying to arrest two of the former for robbery. The police got the worst of it. For over an hour, five hundred men were set to have fought like demons, using bayonets, swords, knives, clubs, and fists. Madame De France, the wife of the French Minister at Bangkok, has had to leave that city for Europe on account of ill-health. M. De France will accompany her as far as Colombo. Two Siamese women—sisters—quarrelled at Bangkok a few days ago. One of them seized a piece of firewood and dealt the other a severe blow on the forehead from the effects of which she died. The alleged murderers "has been arrested."

The first Siamese Club in Bangkok—it bears the name of "Kil ba Siamotorn"—was opened on the 24th instant.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1885.

Barometer 29.818

Thermometer 80.1

Humidity 77

Rainfall 8.58

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date at 10 A.M. On date at 4 P.M.

Barometer 29.92 29.58

Thermometer 82 87

Humidity 73 63

Rainfall

TO-DAY.

Thursday, 8th September, 1898.

Chinese—23rd of 7th moon of 24th year of Kwong-shi.

Sun—Rises 6hr. 40min.

Sets 6hr. 5min.

Moon—Last Quarter 6hr. 23min. a.m.

Maximum Declination N. 8hr. p.m.

High water—Morning 1hr. 5min.

Afternoon none.

Low water—Morning 6hr. 30min.

Afternoon none.

No inferior high or low water.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1855—Sebastopol taken.

1867—Great typhoon in Hongkong; much damage and many lives lost.

1879—Colonial Defence Committee appointed in England.

TO-MORROW.

Friday, 9th September, 1898.

Chinese—24th of 7th moon of 24th year of Kwong-shi.

Sun—Rises 6hr. 40min.

Sets 6hr. 5min.

Moon—Last Quarter 6hr. 23min. a.m.

Maximum Declination N. 8hr. p.m.

High water—Morning 1hr. 5min.

Afternoon none.

Low water—Morning 6hr. 30min.

Afternoon none.

No inferior high or low water.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1859—Sir Hercules Robinson assumed the Government of Hongkong.

1860—Victor Emmanuel proclaimed King of Italy.

1881—Military revolt at Calcutta.

1890—The *As. Toka Maru* foundered off Japan; 60 lives lost.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

American (*Doris*) 11th inst.

Australian (*Mammut*) 11th inst.

French (*Natal*) 11th inst.

Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 12th inst.

Tacoma (*Victoria*) 16th inst.

American (*Glanburg*) 22nd inst.

THE O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Doris* with mails, etc., left Shanghai for this port at 2 o'clock this morning, the 8th inst.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Austin & Lloyds) S. N. Co.'s steamer *Glanburg* left Moji for this port last night the 7th inst.

We are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co. that the steamer *Natal* with the next French mail, left Saigon for this port at 5 p.m. yesterday, the 7th inst.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, the 6th, and left again at 1.30 p.m. yesterday the 7th, for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at noon to-day, the 8th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Hydro Pong at Kowloon Dock

Minckow " "

Atlantic " "

Michael John " "

Celtic Bard " Cosmopolitan "

SWATOW.

Arrivals from Agents.

Sep. 7 *Assam Maru* M. & Co.

7 *Halong* Hongkong, M. & Co.

7 *Hainan* Amoy, M. & Co.

7 *Wingang* Hongkong, M. & Co.

7 *Wingang* Shanghai, M. & Co.

7 *Tai-chong* Dell, M. & Co.

Departures for Agents.

Sep. 7 *Halong* Amoy, M. & Co.

7 *Hainan* Hongkong, M. & Co.

7 *Wingang* Shanghai, M. & Co.

7 *Wingang* Hongkong, M. & Co.

7 *Tai-chong* Hongkong, M. & Co.

IN PORT—*Assam Maru*

PASSED THE CANAL.

OFFSHOOT—*Monmouthshire*, *Kwong-shi* Aug. 31st; *Chin-shi*; *Natal* *Pilgrimage*, *Undisputed* 1st; *Tokyo* *Sanderson*, *Wilmington* 16th; *Canton* 10th; *Ulysses*, *Narragansett*, *Ningbo* 2nd; *Queen* *Olen*, *Offshoot* 26th; *Kitchin*, *Laural* *Branch*, *Andalusia* 30th.

HOMEWARD—*Hector*, *Oceanic* August 26th; *Darmstadt* 30th.

How to gain Flesh and Strength.—Take after each meal, about a tablespoonful of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It is almost as palatable as milk and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate children and sickly people suffering from weakness and wasting disease improve and thrive upon this diet is truly marvellous. As a remedy for *Consumption and Throat Affections* and *Bronchitis* it is unequalled by any other preparation in the world. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—*Watkins & Co.*, Hongkong. (Advt.)

Hotels.

WINDSOR HOTEL.
HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers. Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to 4th Floor, in charge of experienced Attendant. *Particular Arrangements made for Families and the Family or Extended Periods.*

BILLIARDS.

P. ROHM, Proprietor & Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1896. [21]

THE KOWLOON HOTEL is now refitted and reopened as a thoroughly HIGH-CLASS HOTEL with everything of the very best. Splendid Suburban Situation, Unrivalled to the Colony. Cuisine a Specialty; none in comparison. Liquors of carefully selected quality. Billiard-tables and Bowling-alley excellent.

J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor.

April 2nd, 1898. [28]

I SAY! HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD.

THE OLD MAN'S ON DECK AGAIN

AT THOMAS'S GRILL ROOMS.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THIS

TARIFF—

BREAKFAST \$ 0.55

TIPPIN 0.75

DINNER 4.00

3 MEALS DAILY (Monthly Rate) 40.00

1 TIPPIN 15.00

1 DINNER 20.00

TIPPIN & DINNER 30.00

BREAKFAST & TIPPIN 25.00

BREAKFAST & DINNER 28.00

BEST OF VIANDS SERVED IN THE

BEST OF STYLES.

J. E. GOODCHILD, Manager.

To be Let.

TO LET.

"BELVEDERE"—5 Rooms, Bungalow. Plantation Road to be let. Furnished for 6 months from 17th September.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES on Bowen Road [now in course of erection].

No. 5, RIFON TERRACE.

No. 3, ELGIN STREET.

FLOORS IN STAUNTON and ELGIN STREETS.

Apply to:

"THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT" & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1898. [12]

Auctions.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. H. N. MODY has been instructed to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 15th September, 1898, at 3 P.M., on the Premises in One Lot.

THE FOLLOWING VERY VALUABLE LEASE OLD PREMISES.

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of LAND registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 514, with the messuage and erection thereon being No. 9, Queen's Road Central. This property is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 999 years from the 21st of January, 1877, and is subject to an Annual CROWN RENT of £24 10s.

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of LAND registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 101 with the messuages and erections thereon, being No. 7, Queen's Road Central and No. 5, Praya Central. This lot adjoins INLAND LOT No. 514 above and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 16th November, 1855, subject to an Annual CROWN RENT of £30.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS, Vendor's Solicitors, or to The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1898. [1023]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. G. P. LAMBERT has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises:

on TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1898, at 3 P.M.

ALL THAT valuable leasehold property situated at Victoria Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION E OF INLAND LOT No. 103.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 75 years from the 26th June, 1843, and for a further term of 999 years from the expiry of the said term of 75 years at the apportioned Crown Rent of \$10.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS, 35, Queen's Road, Vendor's Solicitors, and from the Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1898. [1065]

Consignees.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "MOGUL,"

FROM PORTLAND OR YOKOHAMA,

Kobe and Moji.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1898. [1-1-4]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"INDRALEWA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 15th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 30th August otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1898. [1-1-1066]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"AZTEC,"

are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wharf, from whence delivery may be obtained on countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

J. S. VAN EUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1898. [1-1-1067]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

